IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) Use of a blocking agent of the electrical activity of the damaged nerve endings of the neuroma, as a consequence of its blocking action on the ion channels, excluding neurotrophic factor stimulators, particularly selected from: neotrofin, idebenone, CB-1093, (1-(1-butyl)-4-(2-oxo-1-benzimidazolone) piperidine, SS-701, KT-711, ONO-2506 and clenbuterol, for the preparation of a medicinal product for the treatment of dryness of the surface of the human eye caused by photorefractive surgery.

2. (Previously Presented) Use according to claim 1, in which the photorefractive surgery is an excimer laser photorefractive keratectomy or a laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis.

3. (Currently Amended) Use according to ~~any one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, characterized in that the blocking agent is selected from those that exert their action on the voltage-dependent sodium, calcium, chlorine and potassium channels.

4. (Currently Amended) Use according to ~~any one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, characterized in that the blocking agent is selected from the group comprising antiepileptics, anticonvulsants, anti-arrhythmic drugs, tricyclic antidepressants and local anaesthetics, and combinations thereof.

5. (Previously Presented) Use according to claim 4, characterized in that the blocking agent is selected from the group comprising lidocaine, tocainide, n-benzyl analogues of tocainide, mexiletine, lamotrigine, carbamazepine, phenytoin, amitriptyline, N-phenylethyl amitriptyline, desipramine, gabapentin, nifekalant, venlafaxine, nefazodone, pregabalin, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

6. (Previously Presented) Use according to claim 5, characterized in that the blocking agent is carbamazepine.

7. (Previously Presented) Use according to claim 5, characterized in that the blocking agent is phenytoin.

8. (Previously Presented) Use according to claim 5, characterized in that the blocking agent is mexiletine.

9. (Previously Presented) Use according to claim 5, characterized in that the blocking agent is lidocaine.

10. (Previously Presented) Use according to claim 5, characterized in that the blocking agent is tocaidine.

11. (Previously Presented) Use according to claim 5, characterized in that the blocking agent is pregabalin.

12. (Previously Presented) Pharmaceutical composition for ophthalmic application that comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a blocking agent of the electrical activity of the damaged nerve endings of the neuroma, as a consequence of its blocking action on the ion channels, excluding neurotrophic factor stimulators, particularly selected from: neotrofin, idebenone, CB-1093, (1-(1-butyl)-4-(2-oxo-1-benzimidazolone) piperidine, SS-701, KT-711, ONO-2506 and clenbuterol; and also excluding lidocaine, together with suitable amounts of pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for constituting an ophthalmic formulation.

13. (Previously Presented) Composition according to claim 12, characterized in that the blocking agent is in an amount between 0.0005 and 1% (w/v).

14. (Previously Presented) Composition according to claim 13, characterized in that the blocking agent is in an amount between 0.0005 and 0.1% (w/v).

15. (Previously Presented) Method of treatment of a mammal, including a human, suffering from dryness of the ocular surface caused by photorefractive surgery, which comprises the ophthalmic administration of an agent for blocking the electrical activity of the damaged nerve endings of the neuroma, as a consequence of its blocking action on the ion channels, excluding neurotrophic factor stimulators, particularly selected from: neotrofin, idebenone, CB-1093, (1-(1-butyl)-4-(2-oxo-1-benzimidazolone) piperidine, SS-701, KT-711, ONO-2506 and clenbuterol, together with suitable amounts of pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for constituting a topical formulation.

16. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 15, characterized in that the photorefractive surgery is an excimer laser photorefractive keratectomy or a laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis.

17. (Currently Amended) Method according to ~~any one of the claims~~ claim 15 ~~16~~, characterized in that the blocking agent is selected from those that exert their action on the voltage-dependent sodium, calcium, chlorine and potassium channels.

18. (Currently Amended) Method according to ~~any one of the claims~~ claim 15 ~~17~~, characterized in that the blocking agent is selected from the group comprising antiepileptics, anticonvulsants, anti-arrhythmic drugs, tricyclic antidepressants and local anaesthetics, and combinations thereof.

19. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that the blocking agent is selected from the group comprising lidocaine, tocainide, n-benzyl analogues of tocainide, mexiletine, lamotrigine, carbamazepine, phenytoin, amitriptyline, N-phenylethyl amitriptyline, desipramine, gabapentin, nifekalant, venlafaxine, nefazodone, pregabalin, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 19, characterized in that the blocking agent is carbamazepine.

21. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 19, characterized in that the blocking agent is phenytoin.

22. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 19, characterized in that the blocking agent is mexiletine.

23. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 19, characterized in that the blocking agent is lidocaine.

24. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 19, characterized in that the blocking agent is tocaidine.

25. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 19, characterized in that the blocking agent is pregabalin.